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TARGET CORPORATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GOCLEAR LLC, a California limited  
liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

TARGET CORPORATION, a Minnesota  
corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. CV 08-02134 MMC

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
 3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public  
 4 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than this litigation would be warranted.  
 5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following  
 6 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket  
 7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends  
 8 only to the limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to  
 9 treatment as confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that  
 10 this Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal;  
 11 Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the standards  
 12 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

13 **2. DEFINITIONS**

14 2.1 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
 15 consultants, retained Experts, House Counsel and Outside Counsel (and their support staff).

16 2.2 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
 17 medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
 18 transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to  
 19 discovery in this matter.

20 2.3 “Confidential” Information or Items: information (regardless of how generated,  
 21 stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards developed  
 22 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

23 2.4 “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items: extremely  
 24 sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” whose disclosure to another Party or nonparty  
 25 would create a substantial risk of serious injury that could not be avoided by less restrictive  
 26 means.

27 2.5 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
 28 Producing Party.

2.6 Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.7. Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.8 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential” or as “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.9. Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action, as well as their support staff.

2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party, as well as their support staff.

2.11 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel, as well as their support staffs.

2.12 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its Counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party’s and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party’s. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium, etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or Counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material.

1 **4. DURATION**

2 Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by  
3 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a Court  
4 order otherwise directs. After the final termination of this action, this Court shall retain  
5 jurisdiction to enforce the terms of this protective order.

6 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

7 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party  
8 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
9 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.  
10 A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of material,  
11 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the  
12 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications for which protection is not  
13 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

14 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
15 shown to be clearly unjustified, or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to  
16 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process, or to impose unnecessary  
17 expenses and burdens on other parties), expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

18 If it comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items that it  
19 designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, or do not qualify for the level of  
20 protection initially asserted, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties that it  
21 is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

22 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order  
23 (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a), below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
24 material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the  
25 material is disclosed or produced.

26 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

27 (a) for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of depositions  
28 or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend

1 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” on each  
 2 page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page  
 3 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
 4 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the  
 5 level of protection being asserted (either “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 6 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”).

7 A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for  
 8 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated  
 9 which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the  
 10 designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY  
 11 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified  
 12 the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which  
 13 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then, before producing  
 14 the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend  
 15 (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) on each  
 16 page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page  
 17 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
 18 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the  
 19 level of protection being asserted (either “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 20 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”).

21 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,  
 22 that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the record, before the  
 23 close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify  
 24 any portions of the testimony that qualify as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
 25 EYES ONLY.” When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is  
 26 entitled to protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify  
 27 for protection, the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on  
 28 the record (before the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 20 days to

1 identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the  
 2 level of protection being asserted (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 3 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”). Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately  
 4 designated for protection within the 20 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated  
 5 Protective Order.

6 Unless the parties agree otherwise, transcript pages containing Protected Material  
 7 must be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix to each such page the legend  
 8 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” as  
 9 instructed by the Party or nonparty offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the  
 10 testimony.

11 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary, and for  
 12 any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of  
 13 the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend  
 14 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only  
 15 portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent  
 16 practicable, shall identify the protected portions, specifying whether they qualify as  
 17 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

18 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 19 designate qualified information or items as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
 20 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to  
 21 secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as  
 22 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” after the  
 23 material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on timely notification of the designation,  
 24 must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the  
 25 provisions of this Order.

## 26 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

27 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s  
 28 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary

1 economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not  
 2 waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge  
 3 promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

4       6.2    Meet and Confer. A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating  
 5 Party's confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by  
 6 conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient)  
 7 with counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the challenging Party must explain the  
 8 basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the  
 9 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the  
 10 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
 11 designation. A challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if  
 12 it has engaged in this meet and confer process first.

13       6.3    Judicial Intervention. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality  
 14 designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating Party may file and  
 15 serve a motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if  
 16 applicable) that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the  
 17 challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that  
 18 the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding  
 19 paragraph and that sets forth with specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation  
 20 that was given by the Designating Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

21       The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
 22 Party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in  
 23 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation.

## 24   7.    ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

25       7.1    Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed  
 26 or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
 27 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only  
 28 to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation

has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel, House Counsel, and employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) Court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A); and

(g) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel, House Counsel, and employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;



(b) Experts (as defined in this Order) (i) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (ii) who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A), and (iii) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4, below, have been followed;

(c) the Court and its personnel;

(d) Court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation; and

(e) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

7.4 Procedures for Approving Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to “Experts.”

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an “Expert” (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the specific HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services at any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has provided any professional services during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding paragraph may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless, within seven court days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by

1 agreement. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert  
 2 may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule  
 3 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the Court to do so. Any such motion must describe  
 4 the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons for which the disclosure to the  
 5 Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and  
 6 suggest any additional means that might be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion  
 7 must be accompanied by a competent declaration in which the movant describes the parties'  
 8 efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (*i.e.*, the extent and the content of the meet and confer  
 9 discussions) and sets forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to  
 10 approve the disclosure.

11 In any such proceeding the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the  
 12 burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards  
 13 proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

14 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**  
 15 **OTHER LITIGATION**

16 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that  
 17 would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as  
 18 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," the  
 19 Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing (by fax, if possible)  
 20 immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order.  
 21 Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order. In no event shall the  
 22 Receiving Party product any materials in response to any subpoena or court order until such  
 23 notice has been provided.

24 The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who caused the  
 25 subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the  
 26 subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must  
 27 deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the Party in the other action that  
 28 caused the subpoena or order to issue.

1           The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of  
 2 this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to  
 3 protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The  
 4 Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of  
 5 its confidential material—and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or  
 6 encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

7       **9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

8           If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
 9 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective  
 10 Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the  
 11 unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material,  
 12 (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of  
 13 this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and  
 14 Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

15       **10. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

16           Without written permission from the Designating Party or a Court order secured after  
 17 appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action  
 18 any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply  
 19 with Civil Local Rule 79-5.

20       **11. FINAL DISPOSITION**

21           Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty days  
 22 after the final termination of this action, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material  
 23 to the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies,  
 24 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the  
 25 Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party  
 26 may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the Protected  
 27 Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the  
 28 Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty day

1 deadline that identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was  
2 returned or destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
3 abstracts, compilations, summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the  
4 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival  
5 copy of all pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, or attorney  
6 work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that  
7 contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
8 Section 4 (DURATION), above.

9 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

10 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to  
11 seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective  
13 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
14 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly,

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no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

Dated: September 10, 2008

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

By: /s/  
James L. Day  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
GOCLEAR LLC

Dated: September 10, 2008

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP


By: /s/  
Jennifer Lee Taylor  
Attorneys for Defendant  
TARGET CORPORATION

I attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from Jennifer Lee Taylor.

By: /s/  
James L. Day  
of Latham & Watkins LLP  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
GOCLEAR LLC

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 12, 2008

  
Hon. Maxine M. Chesney  
United States District Judge

**EXHIBIT A**  
**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of  
 \_\_\_\_\_, declare under  
 penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order  
 that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 2008, in the case of *GoClear LLC v. Target Corporation*, Case No. CV  
 08-02134 MMC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated  
 Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me  
 to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not  
 disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order  
 to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated  
 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of  
 \_\_\_\_\_,  
 phone \_\_\_\_\_ as my California agent for service of process in connection with  
 this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2008

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_